

A NEW SPECIES OF *SALIX* FROM THE MACKENZIE BASIN¹

HUGH M. RAUP

(Plate 202)

WHILE botanizing in the upland country west of the Slave River during the summer of 1929, the writer turned up a strange willow. The material was collected rather late in the season, when nearly all the capsules had opened. It grows in a marshy bog, with a thick turf of grasses, sedges, and such other willows as *S. candida* Flüggé. Its nearest relative seems to be *S. pedicellaris* Pursh, from which it differs chiefly in its pubescent capsules and twigs, and in its shorter pedicels. It is clearly different, also, from an eastern segregate from *S. pedicellaris*, *S. hebecarpa* Fernald, having narrower, more acute, and more pubescent leaves with non-reticulate venation, hairy branches, and an upright habit. *S. hebecarpa* has pubescent capsules as a variable character.

SALIX athabascensis, nov. sp. (tab. 202). Frutex 3–6 dm. altus; ramuli novelli subtiliter cinereo-pilosi; folia obovata vel elliptica, 10–30 mm. longa, 5–15 mm. lata, integerrima vel minute glanduloso-denticulata, apice acuta vel acuminata, superne tenuiter sericeo-pubescentia, adulta praeter costam glabrescentia, subtus tenuiter adpresse pilosa vel adulta glabrescentia; petioli 2.5–6 mm. longi, plerumque 3–4 mm. Amenta feminea 1.5–2 cm. longa, pedunculo foliato 1–1.5 cm. longo suffulta; bracteae fulvae adultae, 1–1.3 mm. longae, obtusae vel rotundatae, sericeo-villosae; capsula 5–6 mm. longa, breviter adpresso-villosa, pedicello 1–1.5 mm. longo suffulta; glandula 0.3–0.4 mm. longa, truncata; styli 0.3 mm. longi, stigmatibus bifidis.

Shrub 3–6 dm. high; young branches finely gray-hairy; leaves obovate or elliptical, 10–30 mm. long, 5–15 mm. wide, entire or minutely glandular-dentate, acute or acuminate, the upper surfaces thinly silky-pubescent, becoming glabrous except on the midvein, the lower surfaces thinly appressed hairy or the adult becoming glabrous; petioles 2.5–6 mm. long, mostly 3–4 mm. Female aments 1.5–2 cm. long, born on leafy peduncles 1–1.5 cm. long; scales brown in the mature material, 1–1.3 mm. long, obtuse or rounded, silky-villous; capsules 5–6 mm. long, covered with short appressed hairs; pedicels 1–1.5 mm. long; gland 0.3–0.4 mm. long, truncate; style 0.3 mm. long, with a divided stigma.—Muskeg about 1 mile north of the ranger cabin at Moose Lake, lat. 59° 40', ALBERTA, August 17, 1929. *H.*

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M. Raup. Nos. 8120, 8122, 8125-26, 8128-29. The TYPE, No. 8129, will be found in the herbarium of the National Museum of Canada.

GRAY HERBARIUM,
Harvard University.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE 202.

SALIX ATHABASCENSIS. Branches at right $\times \frac{1}{2}$; branch at left $\times 1\frac{3}{4}$.

A NEW WILLOW FROM THE CÔTE NORD, QUEBEC

M. L. FERNALD

(Plate 203)

SALIX simulans, n. sp., frutex 4.5 dm. altus erectus; ramulis novellis sparse pilosis glabratisve deinde castaneis nitidulis; gemmis bene evolutis ovoideis olivaceo-castaneis nitidis sparse pilosis; foliis maturis oblongis vel anguste oblongo-obovatis 1-3.3 cm. longis 0.4-1.4 cm. latis subcoriaceis glabris vel glabratis (junioribus sparse pilosis) obtusis vel subacutis basi obtusis vel angustatis petiolatis, petiolis gracilibus 3-8 mm. longis, margine integris vel subintegris vel obsolete dentatis revolutis, supra viridibus subtus glaucescentibus elevato-venosisque venis lateralibus basi breviter decurrentibus; amentis foemineis maturis coetaneis pedunculatis 1.5-2 cm. longis 6-8 mm. crassis densifloris vel basi laxifloris; pedunculis 1.5-2 cm. longis foliis 4-6 munitis, pedunculo rhachique griseo-pilosis; bracteis late oblongis 2-2.5 mm. longis basi longe pilosis apice fulvescente rotundato vel emarginato glabrescentibus; capsulis lanceolato-ovoides apice obtusis 2.5-4 mm. longis densissime albido-tomentosis; stylis distinctis 0.3-0.5 mm. longis valde bifidis, stigmatibus apice valde bipartitis; pedicellis vix 1 mm. longis glandulam elongatam vix duplo superantibus.—QUEBEC: open swampy area, Betchewun, Saguenay County, August 26, 1928, September 3, 1929, *Harrison F. Lewis* (TYPE in Gray Herb.).

Salix simulans, referred to me by Dr. Lewis, when he had only the original collection of 1928, was so perplexing that I encouraged him to secure a second collection in 1929. In its very tomentose and short-pedicelled capsules it would seem to belong in the § *Glaucæ*, its aments being very similar to those of the smallest extremes of *S. glauca* L. and of *S. cordifolia* Pursh. In foliage, however, *S. simulans* is as clearly a member of the § *Roseæ*, the lower surfaces of the mature leaves often showing the decurrent bases of the elevated lateral nerves (decurrent along the side of the strong midrib) such as are often evident in many of the leaves of *S. myrtilloides* L. of Europe